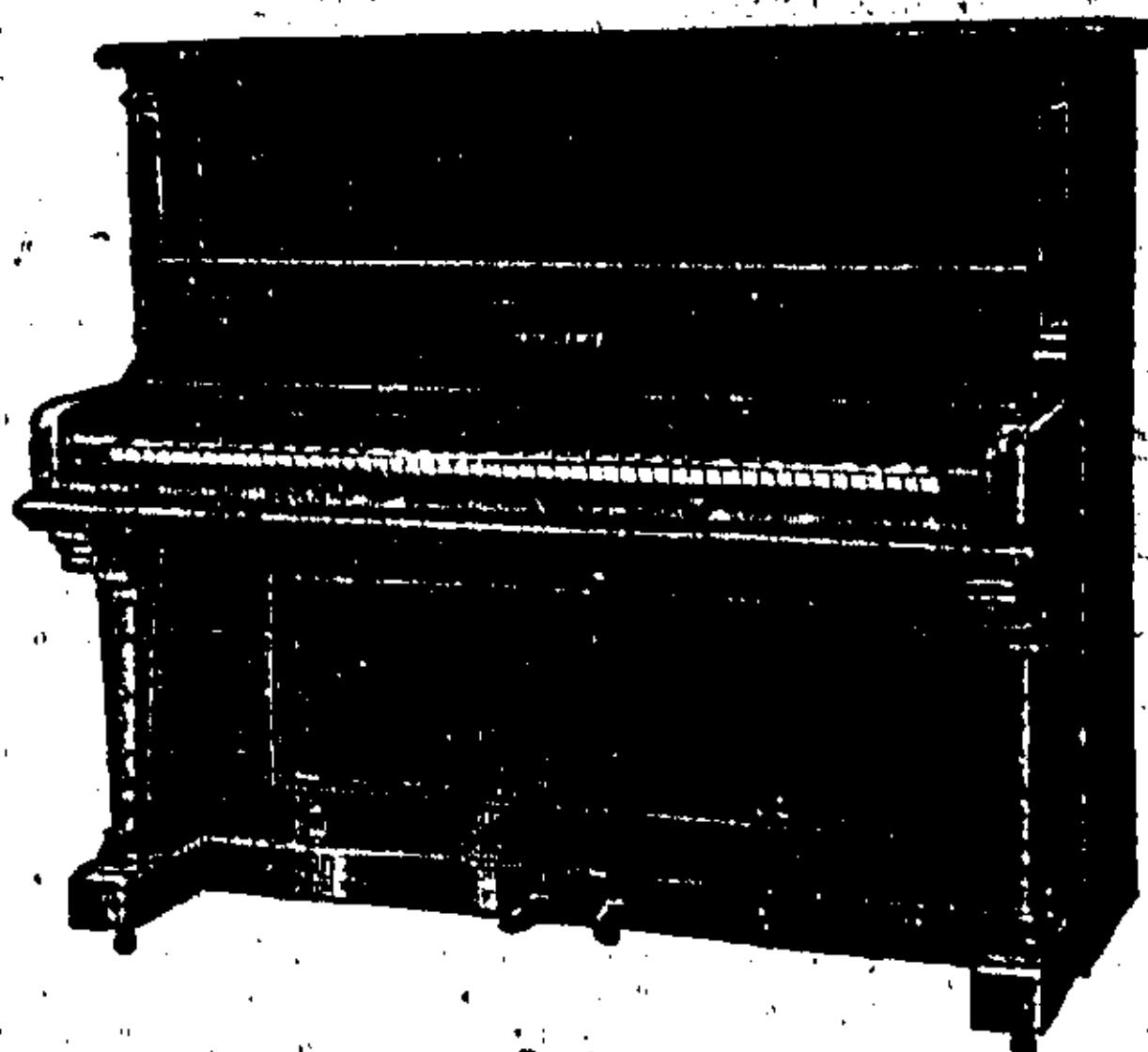


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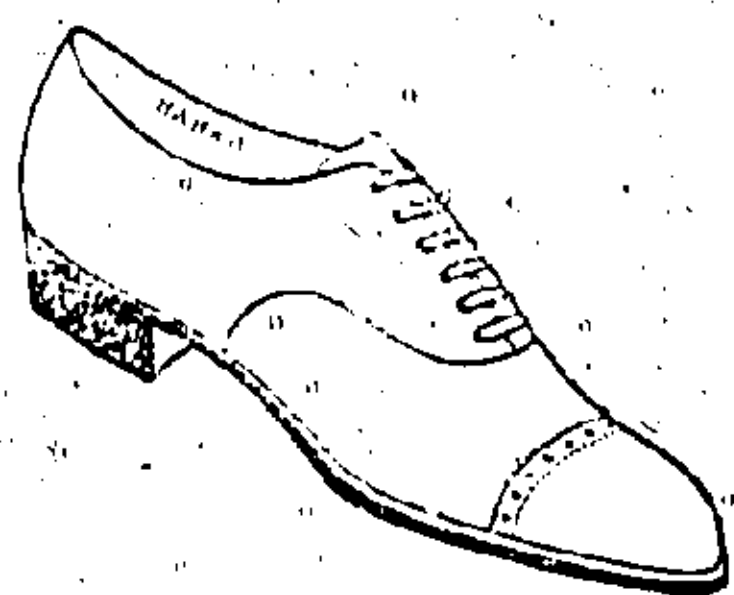
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[26-6]

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[103]

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[230]

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[2227]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG MATRICULATION EXAMINATION. July, 1918.

No.	Name.	School.
48	James Lawrence Young Saye.	Diocesan Boys' School.
50	Thongkam Chokamaya.	Penang Free School.
151	Ng Ah-hee.	Penang Free School.
152	Gon Khye-hong.	Penang Free School.
153	Yeoh Cheong-hoo.	Penang Free School.

No.	Name.	School.
3	Shekh Basheer Ahmed.	Queen's College.
5	Shi Lu-tak.	Queen's College.
6	Noel Braga.	St. Joseph's College.
7	Mok Tai-tin.	Queen's College.
10	George William Finney Millar.	St. Joseph's College.
12	Jose Ludivico Xavier.	St. Joseph's College.
16	Duarte Ricardo de Souza Remedios.	St. Joseph's College.
20	Seah Eng-kway.	St. Joseph's College.
24	Yue Man-kwong.	St. Stephen's College.
27	Fung Kee-yuen.	Queen's College.
37	Fok Chong-wa.	Queen's College.
44	Yuen Wai-ping.	Diocesan Boys' School.
47	Lau Ka-tat.	Queen's College.
51	Lo Man-ho.	Queen's College.
52	Ho Chee-wing.	Diocesan Boys' School.
54	Frederico Francisco Prato.	Diocesan Boys' School.
55	Wong Tin-sik.	Queen's College.
57	Tam Wai-yang.	Queen's College.
62	Liu Kho-beng.	Queen's College.
67	Tsui Ping-tung.	Queen's College.
69	Chau Posham.	Queen's College.
71	Lo Kai-san.	Queen's College.
72	Pan Tse-chuen.	Queen's College.
73	Banyen.	Queen's College.
87	Joseph Chow-long.	St. Joseph's College.
96	Chow Cheng-lum.	St. Joseph's College.
97	Liu Kho-beng.	Queen's College.
99	Wee Cheng-giek.	Queen's College.
103	Ong Hock-lim.	Penang Free School.
154	Gunn Lay-teik.	St. Xavier's Institution, Penang.
156	V. Nadason.	St. Xavier's Institution, Penang.
157	Teh Chiu-ung.	Penang Free School.
158	Cheah Toon-chuan.	Penang Free School.
160	Thomas Ragland Funch Dawson.	Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.
161	Yeoh Triek-er.	Penang Free School.
163	Chia Pow-hin.	St. John's Institution, Kuala Lumpur.
203	Tsu Vi Zung.	Medhurst College, Shanghai.
213	Tsang Ding-zau.	Medhurst College, Shanghai.
301	Li Nai-shen.	Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College.
3333	Tse Mun-lung.	Queen's College.
360	Woo Pak-luk.	St. Joseph's College.

Candidates who may matriculate in the Faculties of Arts of Engineering but will be required to pass subsequently in Chinese.

48 Lu Posham, Diocesan Boys' School.
48 Ung Yau-chung, Diocesan Boys' School.
49 Chea Man-chun, Queen's College.
50 Yeung Kam-pan, Diocesan Boys' School.

Candidates referred in English.
31 So Sui, Queen's College.
41 Lau Ping-tsang, Queen's College.
62 Tanimura Hideochi.
101 Kuribayashi Ichiji.

Candidates who failed in the Matriculation Examination, but have been awarded Senior Local Certificate.
2 Emile Aubouy, St. Joseph's Col. (Dist. in French).
13 Frederico Antonio Xavier, Queen's College.
81 Wm. Robert Cecil James Michael, St. Joseph's College.
60 Leonardo Francisco Maria Xavier, St. Joseph's College.
301 Hsu Han Chang, Medhurst College, Shanghai.
907 Sung Chien, Medhurst College, Shanghai.

Candidates who have previously passed the Matriculation Examination and have now qualified for the Faculty of Medicine.
93 Tan Sook-kim.
98 Soo Hoy-mun.

Candidates who were referred in English at the last examination and have now passed.
74 Wong Yan-kwong.
76 Liu Chun-kin.

SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION, JULY, 1918.
Boys.
Note.—Candidates who have qualified for Matriculation are entered on the Matriculation List.
352 Edward Ho Tung, Queen's College.
356 Stephen Tang Kwong-lok, St. Joseph's College.
357 Ko Yau-chong, Queen's College.
363 Ho Shin-kai, Queen's College.
366 Lai Shu-fan, St. Paul's College.
387 Suleyman Haroon, Queen's College.
389 Ebrahim Haroon, Queen's College.

GIRLS.
Honours List.
401 Antonio Campos, Italian Convent.
402 Maria Manuela de Carvalho, Italian Convent.
406 Dolores Juson, Italian Convent.
410 Pearl Baw, St. Stephen's Girl's College.
Pass List.
404 Luisa Gil, Italian Convent (Dist. in Bib. Knowledge).
408 Maria de Rosa, Italian Convent.
407 Assuncion Sian, Italian Convent.
409 Un Chung-sun, Italian Convent.

THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA. ACTIVITIES OF THE ALLIES.

Vladivostok, August 15th.
Yesterday the first contingent of American troops docked here at mid-afternoon, seven and a half days out of Manila, after an uneventful voyage. In excellent spirits the men crowded the rails and filled the rigging, cheering, and received the cheers of the Allied warships. The crowd on the docks appeared amazed at the vociferous entry of the Americans, contrasting it with that of the less demonstrative Allies. The Czechs on the docks returned the greeting in equal measure. The men remain aboard the transport to-night, awaiting the arrival of two other transports which are due to-morrow.
The Japanese contingents have arrived at Nikolai and are proceeding to the Ussuri front.—Reuter.

JAPANESE FORCE TO BE INCREASED.

Tokio, August 15th.
The attention of the Japanese Government has recently been called to the growing activities of armed German Austrian and Hungarian prisoners in Siberia, along the borders of Manchuria. These prisoners have practically assumed command of the forces of the Soviets and are now pressing upon the Chinese frontiers in the direction of the town of Manchuli and the immense danger that has compelled a large number of the Japanese and Chinese inhabitants of that town to seek refuge in flight. The situation involves a direct menace to Chinese territory and is a no less serious concern to Japan, united as she is with China in bonds of close solidarity.

The two Governments accordingly have considered, in common, the course to be adopted in this state of affairs and have agreed, as a provisional measure of emergency, that a portion of the Japanese troops at present stationed in South Manchuria be ordered immediately to proceed to Manchuli.

Such a movement of troops has been actuated solely by the spirit of harmonious co-operation existing between Japan and China in face of the threatening danger and in undertaking it the Japanese Government will scrupulously respect the sovereignty of China as well as the rights and interests of the local population. They are happy to believe that the proposed measure will be largely instrumental in promoting relations of mutual confidence and good neighbourliness between the two nations.—Reuter.

LONDON, August 15th.
The Tokio Correspondent of the Times, in a message dated the 10th, states that a diplomatic mission will be attached to the Japanese Expedition to Siberia headed by Mr. Matsudaira, formerly Consul-General at Tientsin.—Reuter.

CHINESE BRIGADES.

Peking, August 15th.
The Government has decided to despatch two brigades of Fengtien troops to Manchuli to co-operate with the Japanese under the terms of the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT FENG'S RESIGNATION.

A circular telegram was despatched to the provinces on August 13th, containing the resignation of President Feng Kuochang. The following is a summarized translation: "I have now served the Republic for seven years. During that period, I have encountered disturbances and difficulties. The situation was once so critical that it was only by the united efforts of the Premier and the Taghans that the Republic was restored. I was compelled to assume the highest office by President Li insisting upon retiring and by all parties urging me to remember my duty, as dictated by the Provisional Constitution, although I know myself even then to be incompetent. My only object has been to attain unity and peace in the Republic. But neither unity nor peace is attainable. These two things are as elusive as a bubble. After vain attempts on my part for over a year, I must hold myself blameable. As our ancient saying has it—mere good intention or good law can accomplish nothing, we must have the right man to back it up. I feel myself dreadfully short in many ways. Our soldiers remain still exposed and our people are still in distress. In spite of the fact that I have had the support of good and able ministers and loyal and brave brothers, I have failed to lead them to the right goal. For the sake of national welfare and people's happiness, the only thing for me to do is to retire from my post, in favour of a more competent man. Now, my tenure of office is nearing its end, and Parliament is about to open its session, I hope the members will, as dictated by their conscience, elect one who is possessed both of wisdom and of virtue and who will be able to restore peace in the Republic. If the spirit of the Provisional Constitution is obeyed, the foundation of our nation will soon be consolidated. My sentiment must be appreciated by Heaven and Earth. My only prayer is for the good of our nation and people. I have no other wish except the wish to witness an early assembly of Parliament and the speedy settlement of the country. I have not the least wish to be elected President, nor do I entertain any desire for power and profit."

THE NIJHUIS CASE. APPEAL AGAIN DISMISSED.

The appeal by Dr. Nijhuis to the Court of Appeal in the case of Nijhuis v. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews was heard and dismissed with costs on June 21st. The plaintiff was allowed to argue his case very fully over practically the whole of the day.
The Master of the Rolls delivered a lengthy judgment dealing with every point raised by the plaintiff and decided against him on every one.
The plaintiff intimated his intention to appeal to the House of Lords.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.
No. 987 Pte. J. H. Stewart was enrolled on 20.8.18, and posted to "D" Co.

TRANSFER.
No. 904 Pte. G. Martin is transferred from No. 7 to No. 3 Platoon, dated 19.8.18.

RIFLES.
All ranks will send their rifles to Headquarters for inspection by the Armourer before commencing the Annual Musketry Course.

SICK PARADES.
During the absence on leave of Major G. D. R. Black, Lt. J. T. Smalley will attend at Headquarters at 8.45 a.m. daily except Sundays. All ranks requiring medical aid are to attend there and not at Major Black's consulting room until further orders.

LEAVE.
No. 250 Lance-Sgt. F. Meade, "B" Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 23.8.18.

No. 232 Corp. L. C. Norris, Eng. Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war, to date from day of departure.

No. 178 Corp. A. Nicol, "B" Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17.8.18.

Lieut. A. E. Wright, M. Gun Co., is granted 6 weeks' leave, from 27.8.18.

Pte. R. M. Henderson, "A" Co., is granted 6 weeks' leave, from 27.8.18.

Gnr. Wm. Fraser, Art. Co., is granted 6 months' leave, on medical certificate, from 21.8.18.

Sapper T. Miller, Eng. Co., is granted 1 year's leave, on business, from 20.8.18.

JUDGING DISTANCE.
The next Judging Distance parade will be as follows:—
"A" Co., 7th September.

"B" Co., 14th September.
Half of the Machine-gun Co., Mounted Section and Signalling Section will parade with "A" Co. and the other half with "B" Co.

No exemptions whatever will be granted from these parades.

Men who failed to attend the last Judging Distance parades will attend both of the above as follows:—
Men of "A" Co. and those of the Machine-gun Co., Mounted Section and Signalling Section, parading with "A" Co., on 14th Sept.

Men of "B" Co. and those of the Machine-gun Co., Mounted Section and Signalling Section, parading with "B" Co., on 7th Sept.

Detailed orders for these parades will be issued later.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.
PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Tuesday, 27th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. Full Drill.
Thursday, 29th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 30th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.
5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

3rd to 30th inst.:—
E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine Drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty:—Belchers, Lieut. Hall; Lyemum, Captain James; Stonecutters, Lieutenant Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.Os. and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty:—Class 1, at Belchers, at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/4) examination. Class 2, at Belchers, at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.Os. and men of higher ratings, under Staff-Serjts. Owendene, and Parsons.

R.E., and Sgt. Dwy. H.K.D.C. Class 3, at Lyemum, at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff-Serjts. Barclay and White.

R.E., and Sgt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.
Tuesday, 27th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 28th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon (N.C.Os. and men as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress, drill order without rifles.

Thursday, 29th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10 and 11. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10 and 11. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon will parade as ordered by Platoon Commander.

"B" COMPANY.
Tuesday, 27th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

2.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE RICE RIOTS IN JAPAN. MOST SERIOUS KNOWN.

August 14th.
The latest reports indicate that the rice riots are developing into the most serious in the history of modern Japan. The troops have been called out in nearly every important city. Even the naval station at Maizuru has been affected, 2,000 workmen in conjunction with the populace having commenced to riot there.
At Kure a mob is raiding the rice shops and a detachment of naval men has been called out to restore order.

It is reported from Okayama that a mob dynamited a rice store and destroyed 2,000 bales of rice, and that 20,000 rioters attacked and set fire to the residence of a local plutocrat. One company of infantry has been despatched to this town.

At Nagoya, for the fourth night in succession a mob of 30,000 is still out rioting.

In Osaka some sections of the city did not sleep all night long. All entertainments have been stopped and a brigade of troops are posted at strategic points throughout the city. Soldiers are being despatched to critical places by automobile, and fighting has taken place between the mob and the soldiers. Incendiarism has occurred at several places and at one house was burnt down. The soldiers fired on a mob which attacked and attempted to set fire to a dormitory used for the employees of Suzuki & Co. The mob broke the shop windows in the Shin-Bashi, which is the principal street. In one section of the city the mob raided not only the rice shops, but also the fuel and provision shops. The Governor of the Prefecture has been holding a conference with General Tachibana, the new Commander of the 4th Division, who has just arrived.—Reuter.

AN ECHO IN TOKIO.
Last night's batches, each consisting of a few hundred rioters, paraded the main streets. Violence, however, was limited to smashing shop windows here and there. The police strongly guarded the bridges and parks and also the residences of the Ministers. It is thought that it will be necessary for the precautions taken by the police to continue in force for some days as the present riotous conditions will not cease, despite the considerable fall in the price of rice. Some persons are inclined to consider the outbreaks ominous, believing that the high price of rice is only the occasion for venting the antipathy against wealth, which is now feared to be widespread, especially against the war profiteers, whose vulgar display of their wealth is provoking indignation everywhere.—Reuter.

BLOODSHED AT KOBE.

The exchanges and some of the banks, offices and works are closed. Late last night disturbances resulted in bloodshed, some persons having been killed and a number injured, as the soldiers and police were obliged to use their bayonets and sabres. The mob smashed up an automobile which was being used to transport soldiers. The mob attacked the factories owned by Suzuki and also the residence of the directors. The offices of Yuzasa & Co., another firm importing foreign rice, were attacked, but the soldiers prevented their destruction.—Reuter.

If the evening newspapers it is announced that Baron Iwasaki, the head of the Mitsubishi Co., has made a donation of ¥1,000,000 to the relief fund. The Osaka Relief Funds have now reached a total of over ¥1,600,000. The money will be used for selling Korean rice cheaply.—Reuter.

and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummies. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

Thursday, 29th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. T.E.T.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.
Monday, 26th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Men who have not passed in "Grouping," at Kennedy Road Range. Dress, drill order without rifles.

MOUNTED SECTION.
Monday, 26th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. At Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

Thursday, 29th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.
Tuesday, 27th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order. (Rifle, belt, sidearms and pouches).

Note.—There will be a voluntary lamp reading class at 7 p.m. every Friday until further notice. Muffin may be worn.

RECRUITS.
Monday, 28th, and Friday, 30th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. Recruiting of all units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergt. Edmonds (Monday), and Oxberry (Friday). Dress, drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

LEAVE.
Cadet Bugler H. Duncan is granted 2 months' leave, from 20.8.18.

PARADES.
Ref. order, dated 16.8.18, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections will fall in at the V.R.C. at 5.30 p.m. instead of at Headquarters at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday, 24th inst., to proceed to Sawai.

Wednesday, 28th inst.:—
5 p.m.—Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

NOTICE.
Swimming heats will take place at the V.R.C. bath on Friday and Saturday, the 23rd and 24th inst., at 2 p.m. All entrants must attend, otherwise they will not be allowed to compete on the 31st inst.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1918.

FRACAS IN A CHINESE TEMPLE.

THE SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS MYSTIFIED.

Four Chinese were charged before Mr. T. D. C. Wolfe with having assaulted a Chinese contractor in a Chinese Temple on August 18th. There was a further charge against one of the accused of having assaulted a Government district watchman.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Secretary for Chinese Affairs) prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence. Li Kam, the complainant, deposed that the four accused and about ten others joined in the assault on him and the five district watchmen who were sent to protect him. Only the first accused was arrested at that time. It was not possible to arrest anyone else because of the fight. In cross-examination, witness said he knew nothing of the second accused being shot in the leg.

Mr. Gardiner observed that perhaps a dog had bitten his leg.

Inspector Sim stated that no firearms were used by anyone.

Mr. Gardiner said he was calling witnesses who were on the scene to prove his statement. Inspector Sim was not present.

The witness, continuing, alleged that during the fracas he was robbed of some money, but he would not say whether any of the accused had taken it.

The District Watchman who was assaulted said that he went to the temple in company with Li Kam, whom he was protecting. As soon as he arrived at the temple, 20 or 30 men set on Li Kam and assaulted him. Witness tried to pacify the parties, but they took no notice of him. He arrested the first defendant, who thereupon kicked him in a futile attempt to escape. Then someone standing near kicked him in the side and he fell over, giving the first accused an opportunity to escape, which he took. He then chased the first accused and recaptured him. He could not recognise the other three accused, because so many men took part in the fight.

Cross-examined: The man who kicked him the second time might have been the second accused. Witness went to the temple to remove the notice of expulsion of Li Kam from the guild; the notice was said to have been pasted on the wall. The whole fracas only lasted about two minutes. Witness heard no reports of firearms. His party was assaulted with bricks and firewood.

Mr. Gardiner submitted that the damage done by these bricks was not much; he asked whether the bricks were made of paper.

Witness said the bricks were ordinary ones; the complainant (Li Kam) was hit twice with them.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax said that at about 1 p.m. on August 18th, the first accused was assisted into his office injured in his face. The District Watchman gave witness a report of the disturbance and related how the first accused had been arrested. The first accused told witness that it was a revolver shot that had caused the wound on his face. The complainant, Li Kam, was not damaged much, except for a torn jacket, and had no bruises or injury. The officers of the temple took the three remaining accused to the Police Station, and there the District Watchman, who was under instructions to arrest some of the others, found them. The second accused then alleged that he was shot in the leg with a revolver.

Cross-examined: Several of the watchmen appeared to be in a dishevelled condition, and all complained that they had been assaulted. A statement was made to witness that they had heard revolver shots. The wound on the second accused's leg could not have been caused by a revolver shot; it was just an ordinary bruise.

The Magistrate said the point was whether the second, third and fourth accused went to the Police Station themselves or whether they had been arrested before they went there.

Mr. Gardiner said that the second accused went to the Police Station to make a complaint, and there he was told that if he was in the fight he was one of those wanted by the Police.

A District Watchman deposed to having found the second, third and fourth accused, with three other men at the Police Station, when he went there to obtain assistance for the arrest of the other men who had taken part in the fight.

The first accused said that he was a grave-digger. He was at the Hau Hau temple on the day of the fracas. While he was going into the temple he noticed a crowd in front of it. He approached the crowd and got a bullet in his face. He heard four reports of revolver shots. He was then arrested, and taken to the office of the Superintendent of Chinese Affairs. He did not assault Li Kam, who was a stranger to him. When he told the district watchman that he was shot, the watchman struck him in the face. He denied kicking the watchman at the temple. The watchman's story that witness injured his face by falling down the steps of the temple was not true.

Cross-examined: The district watchman Leo Wah shot him with the revolver. Witness saw him holding the revolver and firing four shots.

Mr. Hallifax apologised for taking up the time of the Court on this question, but it was necessary to disprove the story of the revolver altogether.

The Magistrate observed that the story was rather a remarkable one.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—I am much interested in the letter of Mr. A. H. Harris and the leader in your issue of this morning, but I feel that they are apt to create a distorted impression of the state of the Colony and of the policy of the Government.

I hold no brief for the Government, but think that if Mr. Harris had made inquiries he would have found that plans for the development of Kowloon and the outlying districts, by laying out roads, settling sites for markets, etc., were made at least 10 years ago.

Speaking generally, during this period I think that buildings, roads and other public works have shown a decided trend of improvement.

With regard to Peak improvements and the shortage of houses, it would be, in my opinion, a very doubtful advantage to have a motor-road to the Peak. I should have thought that sufficient excitement for motorists could be found on the Island as it is.

It is rather surprising that no reference is made to the oft-quoted and obvious suggestions for the development of the Peak, viz., the opening-up of the area above Pokfulam reservoir.

We were led to believe that when the Tsimshian scheme was finished it would not be necessary to retain Pokfulam, and, if this were closed, it would open out several very fine sites on the best side of the Island; the question resolves itself into whether the need for the reservoir or for building sites is more urgent.

You state that rents obtained for Peak houses are exorbitant. I should be glad if you can show me how one can buy a site at, say, 12 cents a foot, build retaining walls, and a house of, say, 5 rooms for less than \$20,000.

The experience of many years of the needs of Europeans has evolved a type of house requiring at least double the cubic contents of a house of similar accommodation at Home. This, combined with the provision of proper safeguards against white ants, humidity, typhoons, earthquakes, etc., obviously makes such a house costly.

I suppose that \$150 per month would be considered an exorbitant rent for such a house, but I ask you to calculate the return, after deducting Crown rent and insurance, and allowing for vacancies and repairs, which last-named item in this climate is often large. If one wished to make money and had \$20,000, it is clear that to invest it on mortgage or in sound shares would be more profitable. Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1918.

POLICE ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—I have heard in conversation some criticism about the unreliability of revolver cartridges used by the Police. The Gresson Street tragedy proved that some of the revolvers missed fire. What is the use of policemen having on their belt a weapon which, in case of an emergency, proves futile and ineffective? One gentleman had a target practice with a revolver during a holiday in the New Territory, and out of 20 cartridges fired only five proved effective—the rest missed. In the circumstances, a proper and immediate inspection of all the cartridges (revolver and rifle) stored in the magazine should be made at once by an expert, and all cartridges which have been kept for over two years should be condemned. The revolvers supplied to the Reserves for patrol duty contain only five or six cartridges each, and no cartridge-pouch is supplied for extra ones. What would be the case if a riot or a mutiny and attack by robbers should take place suddenly? Could the Reserves protect themselves after emptying their revolvers? All these points ought to be considered for the safety of the men.

Why not start a range for revolver practice? Many, perhaps, never handled a revolver, and the revolver target is far more difficult than the rifle target. Yours,

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Hongkong, August 23rd, 1918.

Witness, continuing, said the watchman gave the revolver to another man, who had run away.

Mr. Hallifax: I give him up. I cannot make anything of this man.

The Magistrate observed that it was fortunate that the accused had not really been shot with a revolver.

Mr. Hallifax: At, apparently, arm's length.

The second accused said he knew Li Kam, the complainant, but had no grudge against him. He denied assaulting Li Kam. On the day in question he was standing on the steps of the temple when he heard the report of a firearm and felt a pain in his leg. He was accompanied to the Police Station by three friends, and there he was arrested.

Cross-examined: The revolver shots appeared to have been fired by two men. Each fired two shots.

Pressed as to why he said that two men fired the shots, accused said that he heard two shots fired at a time from the same spot. He did not know who fired the revolver. He thought a spent bullet bounced from the ground and grazed his leg.

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday next.

CHINA'S SECOND PARLIAMENT.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST MEETING.

SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT AND PREMIER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, August 13th.

China's second Parliament was ceremonially opened on Monday, and it must be admitted that the proceedings were conducted with a smoothness and a regularity that indicated efficiency and thoroughness on the part of those responsible. Of course the occasion was purely formal, and the members present had little to do but approve of what was done or what was proposed to be done. Nevertheless, the arrangements could not have been better planned in the mother of Parliaments itself. This does not necessarily indicate a docile Parliament, a Parliament that will legislate according to instructions, though it is believed that the new assembly will be amenable to the wishes of the military leaders.

The day was declared a national holiday and Peking was beflagged. Practically every shop displayed the five-barred banner of the Republic of China—as ordered by the police—and the approaches to Parliament were heavily guarded, while the streets were cleared of traffic so that the great ones could travel with speed and in comfort to the meeting-place. All the hutongs and alleys leading to the main roads had armed soldiers standing where they debouched, and it was not uncommon at some of the gates to see long lines of standing riches, with passengers who patiently waited for hours, stretching for nearly a mile in length. When the great officers of State move about in the capital the way must be kept clear for them. Therefore the common people are shepherded into side streets and by-paths.

One striking departure from old Chinese custom was noticeable. There was no senseless delay, no arriving late on the part of the great ones to show that they were great. The time-table was adhered to fairly closely; with the result that many who purposely came late in order to avoid the usually long wait missed the event altogether.

By 6-30 most of the visitors' galleries were filled, and soon afterwards members streamed in to the strains of music played by the Band of the Household Guards. Then the Premier and the Cabinet Ministers took their seats, followed almost immediately by the President, who sat behind the Speaker's chair under two cross-staffed national flags. He was in full military uniform and looked more manly than usual, perhaps owing to the fringe of whiskers which he has recently grown.

Mr. Yu, the Vice-Minister of Interior, who acted as the temporary Clerk of the House, announced that the proceedings would be presided over by Mr. Li Chou-seng, the oldest member of the two Houses.

Mr. Li then made his way to the Speaker's chair and, after delivering a short speech expressing his great sense of the honour accorded him of presiding over the first meeting of this august body, he called on the President, who was greeted with loud applause and whose words were followed with close attention. His speech was characteristically Chinese in thought and expression, and, as indicating the hopes centred in Parliament for a solution of China's difficulties, it has a permanent value. Briefly stepping forward he read a brief speech in a clear voice as follows:

"The Senate and the House of Representatives together form the legislative organ of the country. Since the dissolution of Parliament last year, the Government has not convened the new Parliament until the present, and the fulfilment of the people's hope has thus been delayed. This has filled me with anxiety since my assumption of office as Acting President. Hence the Government some time ago organised the National Council to revise the Election Laws."

"It is gratifying to see that the Elections in the Central Government and the provinces were completed within a period of only a few months after the promulgation of the amended Election Laws. This is indisputable proof that the whole country is unanimously hoping for a better administration."

"I, the Acting President, deem it a great honour and pleasure to be present on the present occasion, when both Houses meet. I should like to add here that Parliament and Constitutional Government are two inseparable things. There is no country which can claim to have a Constitutional Government without having a Parliament. The only difference between an Absolute Monarchy and a Constitutional Government lies in the existence of a Parliament. Western philosophers tell us that political institutions are the creation of mankind. We may add that the political institutions of a particular country are the creation of that particular nation. It may be remembered that the people are generally endowed with common natural instincts in addition to particular national traits. It is their common natural instincts that have led them to live in political groups under a Constitutional Government and to hope to enjoy the full advantages accruing from their Parliament. It is their peculiar national traits that dictate the procedure of organising their Parliament and define the sphere of its influence."

"Now we have definitely prescribed the procedure of organising our Parliament and defined the limits of its power. Whether in the future Parliament will prove to be a blessing to the people or not rests entirely with Parliament itself. All of you, gentlemen, are men of good reputation and unimpeachable character. I congratulate you on having the privilege to promote genuine Constitutionalism in the country at the present moment, when the nation is exceedingly anxious for better government. We rely upon you, gentlemen, to formulate a perfect Constitution in order to relieve the distress of the people and to correct past mistakes so as to open a new career for the new Parliament. This, however, is not only the sincere hope of the Acting President but also the universal desire of the nation."

The Premier's speech was more pungent. He said:—"To-day is the inauguration of the second Parliament and I deem it an honour and privilege to be present on this occasion. You, gentlemen, are men of talent and exceptional ability. With your wisdom and great abilities you will guide the future destiny of the nation. Now I beg leave to take the present opportunity to review what has happened in the past and submit it to your wise counsel."

"Seven years have passed since the establishment of the Republic. During this period its existence has been twice threatened, and Parliament has been twice dissolved. Consequently, we have not enjoyed a moment's real peace on account of successive political disturbances. This may be ascribed to the fact that it is an unavoidable stage through which every nation undergoing a political regeneration must pass, but we can easily trace the cause of all these troubles to the imperfections of the Provisional Constitution."

"We accomplished wonders when we changed an Absolute Monarchy into a Republic by a single step. But in order to maintain the permanent existence of this Republican form of Government it is necessary for both the Government and Parliament to work together harmoniously. Our present need is a good 'workable' constitution. The whole country is now waiting eagerly for it."

"Parliament is the legislative organ of the country, and part of its duty is to watch the actions of the Government so as to prevent it from seeking its own interests. On the other hand, the Government is the executive organ of the country. Its duty is to enforce the laws and orders of the land, and at the same time to strengthen the foundation of the country. Hence, it is also incumbent on Parliament to support the Government."

"Since the introduction of the Cabinet system into this country our Cabinet has been reorganised at least ten times. It is indeed very difficult for the Government to secure properly qualified men for the different posts in the Cabinet; but even if the Government gets the proper men to hold these posts, the lack of confidence placed by the people in the exercise of their powers will certainly discourage the most capable man and deprive him of any opportunity to bring his talent and energy to work for the best interests of the country."

"At the present moment, the world around us is seething with an unprecedented war, while within the country we are everywhere face to face with internal strife. My sincere hope is that both the Government and Parliament will work together harmoniously and we shall then be able to improve our internal administration and strengthen our friendly relations with other nations. Our final aim is to be able to lift up our heads and walk side by side with the other countries in the family of nations. It is an old saying: 'One pays the greatest respect to his fellow-countrymen when he offers sound advice to them, and it is well for one to remind them of their shortcomings sometimes when he ought to pay them compliments.' Acting upon this belief I herewith deliver my complimentary speech in honour of you gentlemen. I further tender my congratulations to the Parliament and the whole Nation."

"There was evident approval of these sentiments in the emphatic applause that followed them. This had no sooner subsided than the last act in the ceremony took place. To the strains of the National Anthem the whole assembly rose, and, led by the President, bowed three times before the National flag crossed behind the Speaker's chair. The gathering then broke up to re-assemble again in the brilliant sunshine outside in order that an official photograph of the illustrious gathering might be taken. This done, a general exodus took place, and the great event was over."

THE COMING OUT IN SHANGHAI.

The full publication of the results of the military tribunals in Hongkong has naturally set people wondering what will be the outcome of the similar work in Shanghai (says the N. C. Daily News). Inquiry shows that while the recent tribunal here has arrived at its own decision, authorities at Home have again been beset with eleventh-hour doubts. About 150 men altogether have been committed by the tribunal, of whom about two-thirds would be taken from Shanghai; the remainder from ports all over China. They include men of mixed European and Asiatic parentage as well as European; a considerable proportion have had military training and would easily qualify as officers; and about a third are married men. It may be that the Government is bothered about the question of payments to the latter's dependents. It may be that it is concerned, once again, about the possible damage to British interests in China compared with the fewness in all of the men available. At any rate the decision whether they are or are not to be sent still hangs fire.

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INTIMATIONS

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN,
It is my intention to stand for the vacancy on the Legislative Council to represent the Justices of the Peace during the two months' absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.
Mr. Andrew Forbes has proposed and Mr. Evan Ormiston has seconded my nomination.
If I am elected, I will do the best I can in the interests of the Colony—the Commercial Community of which I have been associated with for the past twenty years.
I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. R. LOWE.
Hongkong, August 19th, 1918. [2334]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or African, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
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MARRIAGE.

ROSSITER—HASKETT-SMITH.—At St. Peter's Church, Parkstone, Dorset, on June 5th, Lieut. G. H. BLAGDON ROSSITER, Somerset Light Infantry, third son of Dr. and Mrs. Rossiter, of Cairo Lodge, Weston-super-Mare, to Dozias ALLEN, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. B. HASKETT-SMITH, of Spurlfield, Parkstone.

DEATH.

STEVENSON.—At 9, Woosung Road, Shanghai, on August 13th, the Rev. JOHN WHITEHEAD STEVENSON, Deputy Director, China Inland Mission, aged 74 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 24TH AUGUST, 1918.

GERMAN HYPOCRISY AND MENDACITY.

For artistic hypocrisy and unblushing mendacity the speech which the German Colonial Secretary addressed to the German Society eclipses all the previous efforts of the Kaiser's Ministers. Dr. Soltz has the effrontery to invite Great Britain to try and cultivate more confidence in Germany—the nation which at the beginning of the war sneered at international agreements as scraps of paper, and only recently dismembered and despoiled Russia and Roumania after inviting them to discuss peace on the basis of "no annexations and no indemnities." He went on to urge that "all the belligerents should awaken to a realisation of their common tasks—the prevention of future wars, ensuring the efficacy of international agreements, the safety of non-combatants, the sparing of neutral States in future wars, and the protection of national minorities." When the Central European Powers give something more than lip-service to these ideals an enduring peace will be in sight. At present, however, the German militarists appear to prefer German dominance as a guarantee of future peace to the League of Nations which the Allies aim at establishing. Until they discard this heresy they are not likely to show any greater respect for international agreements than they

have shown hitherto, for they will always argue that the end justifies the means. The tender regard expressed for non-combatants and neutral States comes strangely from a nation which introduced the bombing of peaceful towns and the indiscriminate submerging of merchant shipping. Similarly, it is impossible to reconcile the "protection of national minorities" with the systematic extermination of the Armenians by the Turks with Germany's concurrence. Neither in the Pacific nor in Africa, we are told, does Germany wish to pursue an aggressive policy. The Allies, however, may be pardoned if they decline to exchange the German colonies for Dr. Soltz's assurances. The islands in the Pacific would, of course, form useful submarine bases, and we cannot forget the grandiose scheme of a Central African Empire, stretching from sea to sea which, in the words of an officially-inspired German pamphlet of 1912, should "defy the militia of the South African Union," i.e., conquer South Africa. The claim that Germany was the only Power which adopted the demilitarisation of Africa as one of its war-aims accords ill with the Pan-Germans' avowed policy of organising a huge army out of the native races which, to an ever-increasing extent, it was intended to bring under subjection. Colonisation, says Dr. Soltz, means mission work, and he suggests that colonial possessions might be distributed among the European nations in proportion to the merits which each has shown in the protection of the coloured races entrusted to its care. Who are to be the judges in any such settlement? It is certain that Germany would never accept the findings of any impartial tribunal. It is too well known that her tendency has ever been towards the exploitation rather than the protection of those who have come under her control. The Argaris are the only native race who have continued in willing service to their German masters, and, as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE pointed out recently, their allegiance is due solely to the realisation of the fact that under Germany's rule they will always be granted liberty to tyrannise over their less warlike neighbours. Dr. Soltz has himself admitted that from 1903 to 1913 no fewer than 105,000 natives were killed in expeditions against them. It has been an integral part of Germany's form of Colonial Government to support the military tribes against their weaker brethren. Such a conception of what constitutes "mission work" would certainly have to be destroyed before any suggestion of compromise on the subject of Colonial possessions could be entertained.

Three cases (two deaths) of bubonic plague were reported in the Colony on Thursday.

A Chinese youth was sent to the Government Civil Hospital as a result of falling from a scaffold erected round the Po Hing Theatre, Yau-mai.

Mr. Edwin Russell, son of Mr. Maurice Russell, of Yokohama, who was wounded in France two years ago and invalided out of the Army, has been appointed to the Intelligence Department of the British Forces operating in Siberia, says the *Japan Gazette*.

At the Police Reserve Headquarters, last evening, Mr. John Wattie (P.-c. 709), who is leaving to join H.M. Forces, was presented by his comrades with a farewell gift in the shape of a draft for Rs. 300. Mr. Franks, A.S.P., made the presentation at the request of Inspector Eustace. P.-c. Wattie joined the Police Reserve in December, 1915.

ANOTHER MURDER REPORTED MAN STABBED TO DEATH IN A QUARREL.

Yet another murder has been reported to the Police, a man having been stabbed to death in the vicinity of the Kowloon Docks on Thursday evening.

It appears that the murdered man, a boiler-maker in the Kok-un-kok named Lai Tun, quarrelled with another man near the Kowloon Docks, while returning from work. Words apparently led to blows. The murdered man was stabbed with a dagger in the abdomen, the left forearm, and the right and left shoulders. His assailant is reported to have made his escape in the direction of Yau-mai.

The Police, who arrived shortly afterwards, conveyed the wounded man in an ambulance to the Hospital, but he expired on the way, and the body was thereupon taken to the Public Mortuary. It is further stated that the Police have a description of the man who committed the murder and have set several detectives on his track.

ALLEGED FALSE TRADE DESCRIPTION.

SHORTAGE IN MEASUREMENT OF JAPANESE COTTON REELS.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the manager of the Kwong Wing Sing firm, No. 182, Queen's Road Central, was summoned by the Inspector of Weights and Measures for selling reels of cotton to which a false trade description was applied.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defendant firm.

Mr. Wakeman said that these proceedings were instituted because it was found out that a large quantity of reels of cotton of the "chicken" brand had been disposed of and that they were short of the cotton stated on the reels. The cotton was marked as being 300 yards in length, but the reels did not contain anything like that amount. Inspector Terrett, Inspector of Weights and Measures, sent a detective to defendant's shop on August 18th for some reels of cotton. A Japanese cotton reel was produced, and he asked the *faki* what the measurement was. The *faki* replied 300 yards. The detective then went out and related the conversation to Inspector Terrett, handing him the reel in question. Inspector Terrett next visited the shop and asked for Japanese cotton. He was shown some cotton and took a reel out and asked the defendant—who himself was in attendance—what quantity the reel contained. Defendant replied that it contained 300 yards. Inspector Terrett then informed defendant that he was a police officer and that he wished to measure the cotton. This was done and there was found to be 382 yards instead of 300 yards. Three other reels were tested and they contained 412, 403, and 438 yards, respectively.

A Chinese detective then went into the witness-box and bore out the statement made by the Crown Solicitor. Inspector Terrett stated that when he charged defendant with the fact that the cotton was less than the amount stated defendant replied that he did not know anything about it. How could he know? When witness asked where defendant had bought the cotton, he replied "from Japan." It seemed to be common knowledge that all Japanese cotton was less in measurement than the amount stated on the reels.

Mr. Lo: May I assume that that common knowledge is shared by all people who buy the reels?—Witness: By a large majority, probably. Witness added that if one were possessed of the knowledge one would not be deceived. People in Hongkong might not be deceived, but persons from the country who were ignorant of this common knowledge, would be cheated.

Continuing, witness said that even if the defendant were dealing for the first time in Japanese goods he would not be deceived to know whether a reel contained the stated 300 yards or less. Defendant belonged to a class of people dealing with Japanese piece goods, with whom the fact of a shortage in measurement or weight was common knowledge. He had measured cotton reels other than of Japanese manufacture, such as British and American, and had found the reels to be in excess of the stated amount. By virtue of a warrant, witness had seized the other cotton reels in the shop.

Mr. Wakeman cited many authorities and said that the defendant could not be relieved from responsibility unless he proved that he was innocent of the offence. It was common knowledge that the reels were short in measure. It was a very serious offence, and it was up to the defendant to prove to the contrary.

Mr. Lo admitted that it was a false description, but he submitted that his client had acted innocently. The goods were sent by the defendant's agents in Japan. Defendant had not previously dealt in reels, but had purchased only Japanese curio, piece goods, etc. The defendant had stated that the reel contained 300 yards, believing it to be so. His frank reply to Inspector Terrett would alone show that his client was innocent. If his client was convicted the whole business of Hongkong would have to be revolutionized. Experienced men like Inspector Terrett would have to be employed to examine everything that is imported from Japan. It was to the advantage of the seller that his goods should be approximate to the quantity and quality stated, otherwise he would lose the confidence of his customers. It was to his client's advantage to show up the Japanese manufacturer and not to shield him.

The manager of the firm said that his shop dealt in Japanese goods. He only commenced dealing in cotton last year. He had a branch at Kobe, which sent him the cotton reels. He was not aware how many yards a reel contained. He had received no complaints from his customers to the effect that his goods were short measure.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wakeman, defendant stated that his shop was worth about \$200,000.

In reply to Mr. Wolfe defendant said he knew that the reels were "chicken" brand reels because of a certain mark on them. He was unable to read the English characters and therefore did not know what was the amount in each reel.

Mr. Lo again submitted to the Magistrate that his client was acting innocently, and asked for the release of the cotton goods seized by the Police. Mr. Wolfe reserved his decision till next Friday.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
ELECTION OF SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

PEKING, August 22nd.
Liang Shih-yi has been elected Speaker of the Senate and Chu Chi-chien, vice-Speaker, practically unanimously. Liang accepted. Liukeno was eventually elected vice-Speaker.

CONSORTIUM BANKS DECLINE TO FINANCE SIBERIAN EXPEDITION.

The Consortium Banks have declined to release ten million dollars to finance the expedition to Vladivostok and Manchuria.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] P.E.KING NEWS.

Luk Wing Ting and Shum Chuen Huen have requested Fung Kuo Chang to declare an armistice before he resigns. Fung Kuo Chang's resignation has been approved by various provinces.

Li Yew-hon has again asked the Central Government to send him additional troops and ammunition, but the Premier has refused.

Southern leaders have established a Military Government in Hunan.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CANTON, August 23rd.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.
Traffic on the Canton-Shamshui Railway is still suspended. Trains can only reach the Three-Eye Bridge station, as Fats'hai and other stations beyond are flooded.

SITUATION IN KING-CHOW.
A message from Hoihow states that the Canton forces, which have been deputed to attack King-chow, have not yet arrived. The people's army in the east of King-chow has been suppressed, and all the lost ground recaptured. Northern recruits are landing at King-chow.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HONG KONG'S HELP.

The following letter of acknowledgment has been received by Mrs. Pollock from Dr. Barnardo's Homes:—
18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, 25th June, 1918.

DEAR MADAM,—We have received your kind letter of the 18th April, containing £137 13s. 8d., being result of donations and a Sale of Work during Lent in aid of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and on behalf of our Honorary Director and Council I send herewith our official receipt with very grateful thanks. Such a gift from overseas is most cheering in these times of high food prices, for our family numbers over 7,000 children and their needs are neither few nor small. We are most grateful to our friends in Hongkong for remembering the needs of the children in the Homeland in this time of stress and strain.

It will be interesting to you to know that of all the Outposts of Empire, Hongkong, by comparison with its size, stands out as the most generous to our Homes during the war, and we thank you very heartily for your share in stimulating these gifts. We know the hard work which it must have entailed. I notice that your collection has gone up by leaps and bounds. Your annual collection on our books stands as follows:—

225 ls. 10d. in 1912; 235 ls. 6d. in 1913; 250 ls. 8d. in 1914; 250 ls. 8d. in 1915; 250 ls. 8d. in 1916; 2100 in 1917; and £137 13s. 8d. in 1918.

The Hongkong War Charities Committee have generously sent us three gifts amounting to £2,300, and the Hongkong St. George's Society have sent us £1,000. These are in addition to individual gifts and collections such as your own. There must be a very kind feeling beating in the hearts of the Hongkong residents for the children in the Homeland, and we are exceedingly grateful.

Our work continues apace. Since war broke out we have admitted 6,077 children—a large proportion being the children of our soldiers and sailors. Among the admissions last year were two from Singapore, so that you will see our net reaches far and wide.

Our Charter is:—"No destitute child ever refused admission." We have no voting system, no waiting list, and no red tape. If a child needs help it is always readily given. In all 86,000 children have entered our Homes; and 10,500 Barnardo boys are fighting for us on land and sea. Over 6,000 of these are in the Overseas Contingents—boys migrated in previous years.

Once again thanking you and the other friends: very heartily—I am, dear Madam, faithfully yours,

CLAUDE WRIGHT,
(General Secretary).

THE WAR.

GREAT BRITISH ATTACK IN PROGRESS.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS CAPTURED.

FRENCH CAPTURE MANY POSITIONS

FALL OF LASSIGNY.

THE "MASTER'S" GREAT STRATEGIC SCHEME.

FRENCH AND DUTCH STEAMERS SUNK.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH DEEPLY PENETRATE ENEMY POSITIONS.

London, August 22nd, 12.20 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our attack launched this morning on a ten-mile front from the Ancre to the neighbourhood of Tournayville was successful.

We penetrated deeply into the enemy's positions on the whole front and captured a number of prisoners.

English and New Zealand troops, accompanied by tanks, stormed the foremost lines under cover of a mist, capturing Beaumont-sur-Ancre, Puissement, Buquoy, Abbevilleville and Moyenneville.

The English divisions continued the advance as far as the neighbourhood of the Albert-Arras railway, capturing Achiet-le-Petit, Rougemont Wood and Courcelles-Comte.

There was severe fighting at different points along the line of railway, and west of Achiet-le-Grand a hostile attack was repulsed.

Our battle patrols actively engaged the enemy opposite Thiepval and to the north of our attack.

We advanced our line between Boisieux, St. Marc, and Mercatel, and we also advanced the line on the Lys front in the neighbourhood of Le Touret, eastward of Paradis and between Merville and Outterstern, capturing 138 prisoners to the south of Loos.

THE "MASTER'S" STRATEGIC SCHEME.

London, August 22nd, 8.00 a.m.

The series of blows now being dealt the Germans on the whole front from the Belgian frontier to Rheims are remarkable not merely for the rapidity with which they succeed each other, but for the fact that they are not isolated enterprises. But integral parts of a great strategic scheme directed by a "master," as a Paris expert expressively phrases it. Ludendorff is like a bull being manoeuvred and mastered by a jujitsu expert. It is conceded that the Germans had planned their retreat, but they are being forced to carry out their retreat according to the will of the Allies, and if it is tried they stand the risk of annihilation of whole units.

UNCERTAINTY PARALYZING THE ENEMY.

The fresh heavy losses he has again sustained proves that the retreat is in nowise the voluntary operation he pretends. Apart from the material losses, the enemy is suffering heavily in morale from the paralyzing uncertainty imposed upon him and by the variety of the tactics and the strategy of the Allied operations.

The attacks by General Mangin and General Byng, two outstanding operations of the moment, were successful because both effected a complete surprise. General Byng avoided a frontal attack along the Somme, and by striking further north he prepared the way for a converging attack on the Somme positions from the north and south.

General Mangin's advance on the left of the Oise promises to envelope Noyon from the east, thus, helping General Humbert in the Lassigny region.

A TACTICAL SURPRISE.

London, August 21st, 3.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states that General Byng's attack, in which the tanks participated, was a tactical surprise in a thick morning mist.

The German infantry were found weak in places, some companies being only 50 strong.

We captured a number of field-guns during the early stages of the advance, which is progressing well.

Our airmen were at first restricted by a fog, but as the latter lifted our airmen took a full hand in the battle.

GERMAN REVOLUTION AFTER THE WAR.

London, August 21st, 1.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The following German order, signed by Ludendorff, has fallen into our hands:—It has come to my knowledge that men on leave have spoken publicly of a revolution to break out in Germany after the war. One soldier from Rheinisch Westphalia declared that with this object the men of his district were going on leave and were taking weapons with them, namely, captured revolvers or hand-grenades. I desire that the kit of men going on leave should be searched. As test cases when occasion offers, the offences which are detected must be severely punished. Above all, I wish to impress upon superior officers who hear such talk or hear it through others that they must deal with it immediately. The Home Authorities and the Director of Military Railways will take corresponding measures.

London, August 21st, 1.05 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—Our troops advancing eastward between Tardieu and Courtill made important progress. They surrounded Pommiers on the Aisne and captured Laval, two miles to the north-west on the edge of the Juvigny plateau.

Some thousands of prisoners were taken to-day.

One Army Corps captured 1,600 prisoners.

BOCHE WILL BE GIVEN NO RESPIRE.

London, August 21st, 11.40 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—General Humbert's Army continues to advance.

Between Lassigny and the Oise the enemy were pressed back to the line of heights overlooking Divette.

Although the Germans are still holding Le Plémont, the French from the west reached the outskirts of the village.

Commenting upon General Byng's attack, the correspondent says the inference is that the Boche will be given no respite, and blow will follow blow until the enemy is forced to make a bigger step backward than has yet been contemplated.

SOME THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

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LATEST CABLES.

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FRENCH CAPTURE IMPORTANT HEIGHTS.

London, August 22nd, 7.10 a.m.

The advance of General Mangin's troops continued all night through the forest of Carlepont, and they captured Montepois, 500 feet high, and in the evening other heights on the eastern edge of the forest.

The battle was resumed on the whole front this morning.

We reached the Oise and captured the important height Pommery, 650 feet high, overlooking the enemy's zone.

The retreat of the Germans from the pocket in the Thiescourt massif, which is faced by General Mangin's troops, and in front of General Mangin's men at Carlepont Forest, will be endangered when our guns have moved up close to the Oise.

EARLIER CABLES.

Reuter's Agency learns that the left flank of General Mangin's Army advanced today to a depth of three miles, captured Sempigny, Pontoise, and La Pommeraye, and reached the outskirts of Camelin, Blerancourt, St. Aubin, and Vezaponin. Thence the line is unchanged to Courtill.

In the centre the Germans abandoned a great deal of material.

REAL MEANING OF NEW FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

Paris, August 20th.

The new attack launched on Sunday evening was continued throughout Monday by the French troops over a 15 kilometre front, and was limited, according to the exact terms of the communiqué, to the southern region of Carlepont on the one hand, and on the other by the village Fontancy on the Aisne, the furthest point of the counter-offensive of July 18th.

It was in the same region in the centre of the present attacking front that a successful local operation had been carried out on Saturday. This attempt having given France command of sufficient information, the troops were thrown in to the assault on the enemy's positions next day.

The communiqué gives the real meaning of this new offensive action. It is merely a matter of rectifying the front line. The results are, nevertheless, most interesting. The capture of Morsain and Novion-Vingre, also the plateau of Nouvron, commanding the valley of the Aisne, helps to free Soissons.

The occupation of the ledge on the Rayne Audignicourt, and the plateau west of Nampcel gives the French a valuable view, also, excellent fortified points. On the other hand, fighting was very intense on the front between Roye and Lassigny. Despite the enemy's stubborn resistance the Allied troops are progressing continually, particularly in the outskirts of Lassigny, the suburbs of which the French reached on the west.

The German communiqué will, doubtless, try to diminish the results obtained in the various operations on Sunday and Monday over the whole fighting front, where during those two days the French alone captured in the Oise sector between the Oise and the Aisne more than 2,200 prisoners.

ALLIES' AMBULANT FORTRESSES.

Berlin, August 20th.

The Austrian paper *Neue Freie Presse* of August 13th says the new tanks used by the Allies are real ambulant fortresses.

The *Abbeiter Zeitung*, of the same date, writes: "We do not know if the Germans are able to make up for the technical advance the Allies have been able to make." The latter, who have the industrial development of three countries at their disposal, also the raw materials of the whole world, may be able to speed up the construction of tanks en masse.

SMARTING REMINDER TO LUDENDORFF.

Paris, August 21st.

The successes achieved yesterday by General Mangin's Army over a 25-kilometre front form part of the battle engaged in since August 8th, which is developing normally.

From Albert to the village Qely, the furthest point the French have reached on the Aisne, to the west of Soissons, the distance is more than 100 kilometres. The junction is made between the battlefields in Picardy and Tardenois. Never were the Germans able to engage in a fight without intermissions, over such a stretch of ground. Before July 15th they never could do more than break through the front on a maximum of 70 kilometres in the manner of a bull fight.

On July 15th, they tried in Champagne and Tardenois a strategical manoeuvre which pitifully failed. It was left to Marshal Foch to revive the real manoeuvre in a war in which continuity of front seems to exclude this possibility, and to give Ludendorff a strategical lesson of which the General Quartermaster will keep a smarting remembrance.

Yesterday's victories are a reply to the Order of the Day issued by Ludendorff on August 4th to his troops. Ludendorff affirmed that the French, British and Americans could no more assume the offensive; when four days later the offensive between the Ancre and the Aisne began, followed by the offensive between the Aisne and the Oise and continued yesterday by one between the Oise and the Aisne, operations which, besides the extremely extensive ground reconquered, have already given more than 50,000 prisoners.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUBMARINE STATISTICS.

London, August 22nd.

The Press Bureau announces:—The following are the July mercantile losses:—British, 176,479 gross tons; Allied and Neutral, 136,532 gross tons—total 313,011.

Compared with the adjusted June losses, these figures show a British increase of 10,565 gross tons, and an Allied and Neutral increase of 20,552 gross tons, and compared with the adjusted May losses they show a British decrease of 55,361 gross tons, and an Allied and Neutral increase of 3,829 gross tons. Compared with July last year the combined British and Allied and Neutral decrease is 262,938 gross tons. The British losses for July exceeded ships being built in United Kingdom yards by 34,531 gross tons. But for the same month 12,220 gross tons were completed abroad on British account, reducing the July deficit to 22,311 gross tons compared with the average monthly deficit during the first six months of this year of nearly 90,000 gross tons.

Sailings to and from Great Britain in July were more numerous than ever, being 7,718,898 gross tons for steamships, exceeding 500 gross tons, representing an increase of 283,512 compared with June.

FRENCH STEAMERS SUNK.

Paris, August 22nd.

The Messageries Maritimes liner *Poly-nésie* (6,373 tons) en route Bizerta to Salonika with Serbian troops, was mined on the 10th inst. and sank.

Nineteen are missing.

The French steamer *Balkan* (1,700 tons) was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on August 12th and sank within a minute. One hundred and two persons were saved.

EARLIER CABLES.

BELGIAN RELIEF STEAMER SUNK.

COPENHAGEN, August 21st.

The Dutch steamer *Gascouier*, en route from Brooklyn to Rotterdam with a cargo of grain and flour for the Belgian Relief Committee, was fired on without warning by a U-boat in Norwegian waters.

The vessel, which was fully marked and flew a special flag, lowered her lifeboats. The U-boat bombarded the lifeboats, one of which was destroyed, and several seamen were frightfully crippled.

The Dutch crew heroically attempted to save their comrades, but six wounded sailors died in the water.

The steamer took fire and sank in twenty minutes.

Twenty-one of the crew including the wounded, were subsequently rescued, but the U-boat made off without attempting to save the victims.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

VARIOUS ENEMY TARGETS BOMBED.

London, August 21st.

The Admiralty announces:—Between August 15th and 18th Air Force contingents attached to the Navy dropped 15-16 tons of explosives on the Solway Works at Zebrugga, Bruges docks, anti-aircraft batteries at Westende, Ostend docks, Zebrugga, Aertrycke, Middlekerke, Plaschendaale Canal, St. Alhille dump, Middlekerke, Leffinghe, Zebrugga-Bruges Canal and enemy shipping. Good results were obtained.

We destroyed nine enemy machines and drove down eight others.

We lost four machines, one of which landed in Holland.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRALIAN TANK BRIGADE

MELBOURNE, August 21st.

It is stated that the Military Authorities are considering the formation of a Tank Brigade for service overseas. It is believed that many men possessing special qualifications as mechanics will eagerly join such a unit.

AWARDS FOR "SERVICES IN ACTION" ONLY.

London, August 22nd.

The War Office has decided that from August 1st the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross, and the Distinguished Conduct Medal will be awarded for "services in action" only.

VEHICLE WORKERS' STRIKE

London, August 22nd.

At a conference of the bus strikers, the representatives of the unions concerned, and Sir George Asquith, K.C.B., resumption of work was recommended, pending reference of the disputed questions to the Committee on Production whose award caused the strike.

COAL ECONOMY IN BRITAIN

London, August 21st.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Cricieth, emphasised the necessity of saving coal and increasing the output. Without minimising the British sufferings, they were not to be compared for one hour with those of France. All the latter's coal-mines had been taken away, and the least we could do was to provide her wants. Great Britain also needed coal for war purposes, and the miners could help just as much as if they were in the battle line. He appealed for the use of more wood as fuel.

POISON GAS DETECTOR.

The director of the Paris Toxicological Laboratory has invented a new apparatus which promises to be of the greatest use at the front. It enables the user to detect at once the presence of poisonous gases, even when the latter produce no immediate effect upon the senses of smell or taste.

GREEN OLD AGE

Assured by the Occasional Use of
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.



To reach a green old age and enjoy good health can only be obtained by the care of the system. It is from the little irregularities of the system that the common ailments arise, and nature gives many indications of the approach of these complaints which, if treated at once, may be warded off. Growing old ought not to mean growing weak and feeble. It does not mean weakness or feebleness for those who eat with a good appetite and sound digestion. It is of the utmost importance that old people should retain the power to digest and assimilate food, which is the sole source of physical strength. When age brings feebleness, it is generally because of the failure to assimilate the nutrition contained in food. To those in declining years who find that Nature responds less readily to the demands made upon her, and who need a mild yet searching remedy to keep their system in proper working order, there is nothing like **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.**

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Blotches, and all Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

For Sale by Watkins, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 10 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

When you hear a man
state that the demand for

JOHNNIE WALKER

must surely be too great for
quality to be maintained,
tell him you know better.

Tell him that to safeguard the three
"ages" of "Johnnie Walker" our policy
has always been, and always will be,
first and foremost to see that the margin
of stocks over sales is always large
enough to maintain our unique quality.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label. Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label. Over 15 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents
for China:
CALDECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin,
Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, Scotland.

20,000 DOCTORS

are recommending
PLASMON
ALL NOURISHMENT ARROWROOT

Because

It is "of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a
food for all."—Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS
—ALL INSECTS—

CLARKE'S
B. 41
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all
acquired or constitutional
discharges from the Urinary
Organs in either sex. These
Pills also cure Gravel,
Pains in the Back and all
Kidney Disorders. Free from
mercury. "Purify your sys-
tem." Sold by all Chemists
and Dispensaries throughout
the world.

JJ & S
JOHN JAMESON'S WHISKY
Unparalleled for flavor and purity.
Guaranteed to be
**PURE POT STILL
WHISKY**
Famous for over 100 years.
John Jameson & Son, Ltd., Dub.
Distillers to H.M. The King

**MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS**
A French Remedy for all irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies derive benefit
from Martin's Pills in the form of a
cure for all irregularities of the Menstrual
System. It is a purely natural remedy,
and does not contain any dangerous
drugs. All Chronic and Acute cases of
the Menstrual System, such as Pain,
Bleeding, Stagnation, etc., are cured.
TIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

KAISER'S HYPOCRISY.

"MY WORK AS PEACE PRINCE."

According to a Berlin telegram the Kaiser replied as follows to the Chancellor's congratulatory telegram on the thirtieth anniversary of his accession to the throne:

I express my cordial thanks for the kind good wishes transmitted to me from your Excellency and the State Ministry on the day on which, thirty years ago, I ascended the throne. When I celebrated my twenty-fifth years jubilee as ruler, I was able, with especial gratitude, to point out that I had been able to do my work as a Prince of Peace. Since then the world-picture has changed. For nearly four years, forced thereto by our enemies, we have been engaged in the hardest struggle that history records. God, the Lord, has laid the heavy burden upon my shoulders, but I can carry it in the consciousness of our good right, with confidence in our sharp sword and our strength, and in the realisation that I have the good fortune to stand at the head of the most capable people on earth. Just as our arms, under the strong leadership, have proved themselves invincible, so also will the homeland exert all its strength to bear with its strong will the sufferings and privations which just now make themselves more keenly felt. Thus I have spent this day in the midst of my army, and if moved in the depths of my heart, yet I am filled with the most profound gratitude for God's mercy.

I know that Prussian militarism, so much abused by the enemy, which my forefathers and I, in a spirit of dutifulness, order, loyalty, and obedience, have nurtured, has given the German sword and the German nation strength to triumph and that victory will bring a peace which will guarantee German life. It will then be my sacred duty, as well as the State's, with all our power to see to the healing of all the wounds which the war has caused, and to secure a healthy and happy future for the nation. In most grateful recognition of the work hitherto performed, I rely upon your proved strength and the help of the State Ministry. God bless the land and the people.—WILLIAM I.R.

BOOMING THE WAR.

AMERICA'S METHODS.

[BY ANNE MORTON LANE.]

It is announced that there are now 1,000,000 United States soldiers in France, and President Wilson says that they are "ahead of time." I was in New York City while a great deal of this "speeding up" process was going on, and I can unhesitatingly say that this fine result was accomplished by force and fervent advertisement.

The method of the American advertiser may not be subtle, but they are sincere and arresting. Never has any enterprise of business or pleasure been so superbly "worked" as has this great war scheme. It has included posters, placards, electric lights, processions, bands, speeches, and page upon pages of newspaper columns full of double-size printing, telling the story of the war in simple, direct language such as the populace understands and reads with enthusiasm.

In New York huge stands are erected outside prominent club-houses and flags drag the bare outlines of the boards of which they are built, until they become monuments of patriotic beauty. Upon a "stand" such as this outside the Union League Club, in Fifth Avenue, for instance, speeches are made by well-known publicists, men and women. Between the speeches, a band stationed at one corner of the stand plays lively music. Result, great gatherings, huge enthusiasm, growing comprehension of "The Cause," and a sure feeling that the war is "sinking in."

I remember one morning in May, when I was among thousands, standing in such a crowd as this. I rather stupidly asked what it was all about. "You have conscription here; what's the use of blocking the traffic and wasting a lot of energy over a gathering chiefly composed of elderly men and women, soldiers, and policemen?" I felt rather small and sad when the reply came: "Sure, they're soldiers all right, but don't you suppose they've got to know why they are soldiers and why millions of them are to be sent out to God knows where to fight? We've got to be told about it. The Britishers and the French are right up against it. We ain't."

New York greets the war in gala attire, and the result is that it is being advertised with glorious and victorious prodigality. Even those superb, Eiberman policemen who guard every black block each day, dashing thoroughfare do their carries in his white-gloved hand a palm-leaf fan on which is emblazoned a huge Red Cross. Across it in letters of scarlet are the words: "Our War!" "Give till it hurts!"

This is the sort of thing that "draws" in America. This is what has made her citizens "wade in with both feet."

Just a hint to the powers that be over here in "little old London." I overheard two American sailors talking the other day, when we were all standing in a crowd in Trafalgar-square, listening to the Guards' band playing while lovely ladies sold flowers around and about the lions. Said one Jacky to the other:—

"What's that the band's playing, Jack? It gets my goat." Said the other: "Search me. It ain't got much pep in it, any way."
"Why, it might be peace time and us waiting to go home to bed, instead of having to take out a search warrant for the U-boats," and they moved away from the correct, but not very inspiring strains of a classical selection.
That's America. It wants "pep," and it advertises for it. Consequently flags wave, bands play, and orators "orate." The war is "On," and "ours" means "U.S." The saxophone in a jazz band is a fine advertising medium for the man in the street. "Let her rip,"—Daily Express.

FEDERALISM.

CIRCULAR TO UNIONISTS.

Believing that the immediate adoption of a Federal system for the United Kingdom is the only means by which pressing Imperial needs can be met and the Irish question solved, Sir William Bull, M.P., has sent a copy of the following "Note on Federalism" to every Unionist member of Parliament:

I have always been opposed to Federalism for the United Kingdom, on the ground mainly that the country is geographically too small for more than one Parliament. The scheme that I preferred for devolution involved granting further powers to county councils, grouping county councils in certain areas, and setting up therein a central representative council of the area, empowered to levy taxation within certain defined limits, and to pass legislation dealing with specific subjects; and I suggested that the Imperial Parliament at Westminster should have the same control over their procedure, or at all events, a somewhat similar control of that possessed by the Dominion Parliament of Canada over the provincial Parliaments.

I still believe that if this reform had been adopted twenty years ago it would have avoided the necessity for Home Rule in any form, but I realise, as I think everybody must, that events have marched far too rapidly recently to offer the least prospect of such a proposal finding favour anywhere to-day. And therefore it appears to me that Federalism is the only way in which the pressure on Parliament can be relieved. We must find some way of dealing with the vast amount of business involving legislation which Parliament will be compelled to pass if we are to take full advantage of the lessons we have learned in the war, and make the Empire really self-supporting and able to defend herself against the world, whether in arms or in trade.

The result of many conversations with various sober-minded, experienced representatives of four Dominions would not be inaccurately summed up as follows:—We, in our Dominions, are devoted to the Crown and the Flag; we believe in the Empire, and, subject to certain conditions, we are very anxious to see it brought closely together and made stronger and self-supporting. As we watch politics in the Mother-Country, we find ourselves in agreement with those who hold Unionist views on Imperial questions; and when we come here we expect and hope to find them devoting themselves to the solutions of these great problems. But we find to our dismay that their time and thought are taken up in dealing with a variety of domestic questions, some of which we cannot in our newer countries even understand.

We find Parliament engaged upon what we would regard as peripheral legislation to the entire exclusion of the greater questions which affect us so closely, and it makes us despair of the future of the Empire. We are compelled to consider our own position. There is no fear that we shall ever desert the Crown or the Flag; but we want to go farther than this. We want to act hand in hand with the Mother-Country in certain questions and on certain lines; and if we are forced to the conviction that there is no prospect of the Imperial Parliament finding time to deal with these matters, we shall then be compelled, very much against our will, to strike out on a line of our own, and to embark upon a programme which otherwise we should not adopt.

IMPERIAL NEEDS.

There was no doubt about the sincerity of the speakers. They are, indeed, pathetic in their anxiety that we should work together—the Mother-Country and the Dominions—and are almost in despair when they realise how fully our time is taken up with minor questions. When it becomes our business to consider questions which press for settlement as soon as the war is over, and which affect the whole Empire, questions connected with foreign affairs, defence, finance, trade, communications, etc.—I need not enumerate them all here—one will realise that there is enough work before us to occupy the time of Parliament for a very long time before we can dispose of the accumulation, and it seems clear to me that with each successive year old problems will arise, and an Empire Parliament will have all its time occupied with dealing with Empire questions. May I here point out that many of those who at present are the strongest opponents of Federalism are to be found among those who have made the loudest complaints in previous times of the ill-proportioned view taken by the British people of matters of vital national importance? We have constantly been told—and with a very great deal of truth—that some relatively unimportant matter of domestic interest or prejudice, which happened to excite the popular fancy of the moment, would overlay and obscure the higher Imperial issues at an election; and this must always so remain so long as these minor issues of purely domestic importance continue to be dealt with by the Imperial Parliament.

And it is not only in respect of Imperial Government that there is congestion. The same holds good of domestic government. Legislation is urgently required dealing with a variety of subjects, such as local government, public health, education, licensing, highway administration; and a variety of other local questions. The laws and customs of the three countries of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and in a lesser but still in a material degree of Wales, differ so completely the one from the other that it is almost hopeless to attempt to deal with questions of this kind in one bill, and we are therefore forced to contemplate the introduction of legislation for each country.

There is also the financial aspect of this subject. Ever since 1883, when the Local Government Bill was passed, and Scotland and Ireland demanded grants similar to that given to Great Britain in relief of local taxation, it has been the

invariable rule and practice, when money is granted to England for a particular purpose, to give the equivalent to Scotland and Ireland, even though, as has more than once been the case, they have no immediate purpose to which they desire to devote the grant.

In these circumstances I have come deliberately to the conclusion that if we are really to do for the Empire what she needs, and at the same time to meet the legitimate requirements of our people at home, the only possible way in which this huge task can be accomplished is by a system of devolution to local Legislatures, and by means of a federal system.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

To turn from the Imperial and general domestic questions to the particular one of a Parliament for Ireland, I cannot exaggerate the importance to be attached to the adoption of the federal plan. It must attract the attention, and I think receive the support, of all our Dominions, and of the United States of America. It would undoubtedly materially alter the position of Ulster. It would no longer be possible for her people to say that they demand but are not going to receive similar treatment with the rest of the United Kingdom.

I am, of course, aware of the argument that this is a vast constitutional change, and ought not to be contemplated during the war; but will this argument really hold good? We have dealt with one of the greatest of our social questions, Parliamentary reform, and I think it is not incorrect to say that that action has been very generally approved. We are legislating every day in connection with many of our most contentious questions, and if it is legitimate to do these things during the war, can it really be justly held that we are to be forbidden to make an attempt to solve a problem the reality of which no man can doubt, and if in this solution of the general problem we find an easier path for very many of our friends in the United Kingdom in connection with Irish self-government, is not the advantage so great that we ought to make up our minds and adopt the plan which I venture to advocate? So far as my information goes, a considerable majority in the present House of Commons, including Labour, would support this proposal. The opponents, I hear, are steadily decreasing in number, and yet the advantages which I have tried, most inadequately I know, to set out here have never been explained to them.

To set up a Parliament in Dublin apart from the federal system is to be confronted at once with the problem which has, defeated, statesman after statesman, namely, what is to be the position of the Irish members in the Parliament of the United Kingdom? Once the federal plan is adopted this difficulty disappears. As regards Customs and Excise, it is contended in some quarters that control of these should be given to Ireland. So long as they are fighting their land, so long as they are fighting their own battle alone, they are able to advance their demands with considerable effect; but, although any plan which we adopt might not put an end to their claims, yet it is surely obvious that once we decide to apply the system to the United Kingdom their decision must be very greatly weakened. What I would like to be would be to make the Irish Bill not merely, as it is now, consistent with the federal plan, but actually in words a part of a federal plan. I would like to set up English, Scottish, and Welsh committees, not to inquire into Federalism—this would be fatal in my judgment—but to prepare at once the particular Constitutional system suited to their various ideas and respective countries, for the powers which the subordinate Legislatures are to exercise will have been settled by the Government of Ireland Act. They will be the same for England, Scotland, and Wales as they are for Ireland. I believe that well-selected committees would do this work with very great celerity and without any serious difficulty; and I cannot help thinking that even those who are most doubtful about Federalism to-day would welcome the change when they found that by it it became possible to meet our Imperial obligations, and at the same time satisfy the just demands of our people at home.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In the House of Commons in June Mr. P. A. Harris asked the Prime Minister what was the total number of recipients of the Order of the British Empire in each class since the inception of the Order, and had the right to make nominations?

Mr. Bence (who replied) said the total number of persons appointed to the various classes was as follows:—

Class 1	516
Class 2	216
Class 3	704
Class 4	2,120
Class 5	2,833

(Ironical cheers.) The appointments to the Order were made by the King on the advice of the Prime Minister. (Renewed ironical cheers.) The duty of preparing the list rested with the Home Secretary, and for this purpose the Home Secretary received recommendations from Ministers at the head of various Departments. The Home Secretary did not accept recommendations from any other persons, nor did he accept from any Minister recommendations in respect of services for which that Minister was not responsible.—Mr. P. A. Harris: Is there any limit to the total number of these honours? (Cries of "No, no.") Would the hon. gentleman consider fixing the figure at 47,000, or some such number? (Laughter.) General Croft: How many of these decorations were given to members of this House, and does the hon. gentleman consider that the House of Commons has received its fair share? (Laughter.)—Mr. Holt: Will the hon. gentleman consider the advisability of having these men organised into a special, complete, and homogeneous division of the British Army? (Renewed laughter.) No answer was returned.

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That brilliant novelist, H. G. Wells, tells a story of a strange visitor to earth who asked "What is pain?" then put his hand into a lighted candle—and found out! That put an end to his blissful ignorance.

There are a few people alive—few enough in all conscience—who are blissfully ignorant that they possess a liver. They never have to think of it, because it never troubles them, and a liver that is good working order never makes its presence felt! But the vast majority of us are rudely reminded, at one time or another, that the liver can be particularly troublesome. It may be that a change of weather, or the taking of unsuitable food, is resented by the liver, and what then? Trouble very, very soon! Headaches, torturing, bouts of biliousness, irritability, blurred vision, specks before the eyes, bad complexion, and chronic weariness. It must be remembered, too, that a torpid, inactive liver does not aid the bowels as it should, and the consequence is constipation, with all the ills that follow in its train.

If you have already fallen victim to liver disorder, it is foolish to neglect it. In the early stages of this complaint, a few doses of that excellent stomach and liver tonic, Mother Seigel's Syrup, is generally all that is needed to regulate the liver, and to ensure the proper flow of bile so necessary to the perfect digestion of food, and the regular daily action of the bowels. If the trouble is of longer standing, it will be necessary to continue the use of the Syrup for a little longer time, but faithful use of this unsurpassed liver invigorator will bring it due reward.

But if you are wise, you will not wait until your liver troubles are serious. Be guided by the experience of the thousands of people who avoid the consequences of stomach and liver trouble just by taking thirty drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup whenever they feel the slightest tendency to liverishness, or have partaken heartily of food which might disagree with them. Mother Seigel's Syrup never fails them, and it won't fail you.

39

THE HOME CABINET COMMITTEE.

DEVOLUTION AND DEMARCATION.

In the House of Lords, recently, Viscount Midleton called attention to the report of the War Cabinet for 1917 and to the desirability of limiting the duties of the War Cabinet to matters immediately relating to the conduct of the war and of re-establishing ordinary Cabinet government for all other purposes. He said that since he put the notice on the paper apparently well-authenticated accounts had appeared in various journals of the intention of the Government to appoint some species of Home-Committee for the purpose of dealing with some of the subjects now coming before the War Cabinet. He did not know how far those accounts were well-authenticated, but assuredly they would not reach the distance desired unless they went a very long way in advance of any proposal which had hitherto found favour in the Press. In any remarks that he might make there would be nothing of hostility to the War Cabinet. But he contended that the whole system on which they were appointed and on which it was hoped they would proceed had been changed. Eighteen or more Ministers had become practically "satellites" in their own departments; while the whole Government of the Empire, not merely decisions of the war but those connected with civil departments, fell on the shoulders of the half-dozen oligarchs. Probably there were many days on which the War Cabinet had been forced to discuss critical decisions in France, claims of the most urgent character from the Allies to receive deputations on labour difficulties, deal with Ireland, forms of food restrictions, and to assuage various Parliamentary troubles. The heads of departments did not meet the Cabinet as they did in the old days. Overlapping was incessant. There were just over twenty Government departments before the war, but now there are thirty-nine. The remedy was that we should have a War Cabinet which was solely occupied with the conduct of the war. (Hear, hear.) The Prime Minister should be a member of it, and there should be the two heads of departments—the Army and Navy—a Minister without portfolio, and one representing the Dominions, like General Smuts. He would also add the best military and naval representatives that could be obtained to sit, not as assessors, but to vote as members of the War Cabinet. The Home Cabinet should be charged with what the War Cabinet considered to be home affairs.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said he found himself in general concurrence with the greater part of the arguments advanced by Viscount Midleton. It was clear that Cabinet government had now disappeared altogether, and with it the good, sound doctrine of the collective responsibility of the Government of the day. He was anxious to be told what, under the new dispensation, was really the position of the Ministers who were not in the War Cabinet. If the Government had to discuss terms of peace, would that concern only the War Cabinet, or would other members of the Government be given an opportunity of expressing their views? They were told that the Imperial War Cabinet would be able to deliberate and give decisions on questions concerning the conduct of the war. He would like to know what means would be taken to coordinate the decisions of that Cabinet with those of the British War Cabinet. At any rate, it looked as if they would have three bodies—their own War Cabinet, their Domestic Cabinet, and the Imperial War Cabinet. There could be no doubt that the relations of these bodies would have to be very carefully adjusted.

The Marquis of Crewe said the War Cabinet had ceased to be a War Cabinet, because it had to deal with a large number of subjects outside the war. He wished to join most cordially in the expression of admiration of the unstinted devotion which Ministers had shown, but he agreed they had undertaken an impossible task.

DEFENSE OF THE SYSTEM.
Earl Curzon said Viscount Midleton drew a picture of the Government as he saw it. He described them as a half-dozen oligarchs drunk with autocracy and swamped with work, doing important things and unimportant things, and charged with an impossible task. The case which he would endeavour to place before their lordships would, he hoped, leave upon their minds an impression of the Government not only conducting its work in a manner very different from that suggested, but free from many of the blemishes with which the noble Viscount had charged them. The old Cabinet was faulty for the purpose of peace, and quite impossible in time of war. Meetings of the Cabinet were most irregular. Any Minister desiring to bring up a matter of departmental or public importance had to seek the permission of the Prime Minister to do so. It was difficult for any Minister to secure justice in a general discussion in which he could place his own case. No record whatever was kept of their proceedings except the private and personal letter written by the Prime Minister to the Sovereign, the contents of which were never seen by anyone else. The Cabinet even had the haziest notion of what its decisions were. A Minister went away and acted upon what he thought was a decision which subsequently turned out not to be a decision at all, and was repudiated by his colleagues. When that system came in contact with the hard realities of war it was destined to crumble to pieces at once.

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

VISCOUNT GREY ON THE ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS.

Viscount Grey of Fallodon has issued in pamphlet form (Oxford University Press) a striking contribution to the discussion of the problem of future international relationships, in which he specially considers the practicability of setting up what is known as the "League of Nations." However shadowy and ideal, he points out, the prospect of such a League may have seemed in the past, it by no means follows that it will remain impossible of realisation. If the war does not teach mankind new lessons that will so dominate the thought and feeling of those who survive it, and those who succeed the survivors, as to make new things possible, then the war will be the greatest catastrophe as well as the most grievous trial and suffering of which mankind has any record.

There is more at stake in this war than the existence of individual States or Empire, or the fate of a continent; the whole of modern civilisation is at stake, and whether it will perish and be submerged, as has happened to previous civilisations of older types, or whether it will live and progress, depends upon whether the nations engaged in this war, and even those that are onlookers, learn the lessons that the experience of the war may teach them. It must be with nations as with individuals; in the great trials of life they must become better or worse—they cannot stand still. They must learn and profit by experience and rise to greater heights, or else sink lower and drop eventually into the abyss.

What are the conditions, Lord Grey asks, that are essential if the League is to become effective? There are two main ones, each involving issues not present before, but either present now or likely to be present hereafter:—

(1) The idea must be adopted with earnestness and conviction by the Executive Heads of States. It must become an essential part of their practical policy, one of their chief reasons for being or continuing to be responsible for the policy of their States. They must not adopt it only to render lip service to other persons whom it is inconvenient or ungracious to displease. They must learn, and not follow; they must compel if necessary, and not be compelled.

To what extent is this condition present now? The question can be answered certainly and affirmatively as regards President Wilson, and this alone is sufficient to give new life and purpose to the idea of a League of Nations. President Wilson and his country have had in this matter the great advantage of having been for more than two years and a half, before April, 1917, able to observe the war as neutrals. They were able not only to observe, but to reflect and to draw conclusions. One of the conclusions has been that, if national liberty and peace are to be secure in future, there must be a League of Nations to secure them. It must not be supposed that the Governments of the Allies are less anxious to draw, or have not already drawn, the same conclusion. In this country, at any rate, the project has met with wide and cordial acceptance. On the other hand, the military party in Germany are, and must remain, opposed to it; they resent any limitation upon the use of force by Germany as fatal to German interests, for they can conceive no development, and even no security, except one based solely upon force.

GERMAN OPPOSITION.
Viscount Grey sums up as follows the situation of this first essential condition:—

It is present certainly as regards the Executive Head of the United States; it is either in or will be at the end of the war be found to be present as regards the Governments of other countries fighting on the same side as the United States. Even among their enemies Austria has publicly shown a disposition to accept the proposal, though secretly, as a safeguard for her future, not only against old enemies, but against Prussian domination. All Germany, fervent, beligerent or neutral, can naturally desire in their own interest everything that will safeguard small States as well as great from aggression and war.

There remains the opposition of Germany, where recent military success and the ascendancy of Prussian militarism have reduced the advocates of anything but force to silence. Germany has to be convinced that force does not pay, that the aims and policy of her military rulers inflict intolerable and also unnecessary suffering upon her; and that when the world is free from the menace of these military rulers, with their sharp swords, shining armour, and mailed fists, Germany will find peaceful development assured and preferable to expansion by war, and will realise that the condition of true security for one nation is a sense of security on the part of all nations. Till Germany feels this to be true, there can be no League of Nations in the sense intended by President Wilson. A League such as he desires must include Germany, and should include no nation that is not thoroughly convinced of the advantage and necessity of such a League, and is therefore not prepared to make the efforts and, if need be, the sacrifices necessary to maintain it.

The second condition essential to the foundation and maintenance of a League of Nations is thus defined:—

2.—Governments and peoples of the States willing to found it must understand clearly that it will impose some limitation upon the national action of each, and may entail some inconvenient obligation. The smaller and weaker nations will have rights that must be respected and upheld by the League. The stronger nations must forgo the

right to make their interests prevail against the weaker by force, and all the States must forgo the right in any dispute to resort to force before other methods of settlement by conference, conciliation, or, if need be, arbitration, have been tried.

The obligation is that if any nation will not observe this limitation upon its national action; if it breaks the agreement which is the basis of the League, rejects all peaceful methods of settlement and resorts to force, the other nations must one and all use their combined force against it. The economic pressure that such a League could use would in itself be very powerful, and the action of some of the smaller States composing the League could perhaps not go beyond economic pressure, but those States that have power must be ready to use all the force, economic, military, or naval, that they possess. It must be clearly understood and accepted that defection from a violation of the agreement by one or more States does not absolve all or any of the others from the obligation to enforce the agreement. Anything less than this is of no value.

NO PEACE BY DOMINATION.
Hitherto, it is pointed out, the nations have made reserves in arbitration or conciliation agreements—an exception is the Conciliation Treaty negotiated between Great Britain and the United States before the war and have also carefully abstained from undertaking any obligation to use force to uphold rules and agreements of general application recorded at Hague conferences.

Are the nations of the world prepared now, or will they be ready after this war, to look steadily and clearly at this aspect of the League of Nations, as the limitations and obligations that it will impose, and to say wholeheartedly and continued as they have never before, "We will accept and undertake them?"

Nothing but experience convinced individuals that law was better than anarchy to settle the relations between themselves. And the sanction that maintains law is the application of force with the support of the great majority of individuals behind it. Is it possible that the experience of this war will produce a radical opinion of the same sort to regulate the relations of States with each other and safeguard the world from war, which is in fact anarchy?

Science has made the war more and more terrible and destructive each year. The Germans have forced a ruthless and unlimited application of scientific discovery to the destruction of human life, combatant and non-combatant. They have shown the world that now and henceforth war means this, and nothing less than this. If there is to be another war in twenty or thirty years' time, what will be like? If there is to be concentrated preparation for more war, the resources of science will be devoted henceforth to discovering methods by which the human race can be destroyed. These discoveries cannot be confined to one nation, and their object of wholesale destruction will be much more completely achieved hereafter than in this war.

The Germans, Lord Grey says, are not blind to this, but, as far as he can see, they are not prepared to avoid future wars by establishing the domination of Germany for ever. He concludes:—

"Peace can never be secured by the domination of one country securing its power and prosperity by the submission and disadvantage of others, and the German idea of a world peace secured by the power of German militarism is impracticable as well as unfair and abhorrent to the nations. It is as intolerable and impossible in the world as despotism would be here or in the United States. In opposition to this idea, as President Wilson has already set forth, the idea of a peace secured by mutual regard between States for the rights of each and a determination to stamp out any attempt at war, as they would a plague that threatened the destruction of all."

When those who accept this idea and this sense of peace can in word and deed speak for Germany, we shall be within sight of a good peace. The establishment and maintenance of a League of Nations, such as President Wilson has advocated, is more important and essential to secure peace than any of the actual terms of peace that may conclude the war; it will transcend them all. The best of them will be worth little, unless the future relations of States are to be on a basis that will prevent a recurrence of militarism in any State."

OVERSEAS PRESS CENTRE.

An Overseas Press Centre has been established, under the auspices of the Ministry of Information, at 2, Norfolk Street, for the purpose of providing a central rendezvous and rallying point for all accredited London correspondents of overseas newspapers. In this instance the term overseas does not apply only to the representatives of journals in the British Dominions overseas, but includes all Imperial, Allied, and neutral journalists serving in the capacity indicated. The principal object is to enable overseas journalists to be in closer touch with the Ministry of Information, the offices of which are but a few doors away. In opening the new Centre Lord Beaverbrook said that the Ministry wished to give overseas journalists every facility to understand the British public and to realise to the fullest extent the British war effort. The Ministry realised that the psychology of the people was quite as important as the fighting armies in the field. Much and indeed everything depended in this war of nations upon the will and determination of the peoples engaged in the conflict, and the British people were determined to win and persevere with this object to the end.

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"HAIKIAN"	—	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY,	27th Aug. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	30th Aug. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.
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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

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Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
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SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.

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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st, 2nd, 3rd, SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMER	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate	about	about	about	about

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT.
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

(SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ITO MARU 12,320 tons	Wed. 4th Sept. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 10,980 tons	Wed. 18th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 tons	Sat. 14th Sept. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,300 tons	Sat. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

— Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. — Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

1. FUSHIMI MARU — Wed. 11th Sept. at 11 A.M.

2. KASHIMA MARU — Thurs. 18th Sept. at 11 A.M.

3. Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. MOJI, Manager.

Telephone 251 and 252

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	SAT. 31st Aug. Noon.
TENYO MARU	21,000	SUN. 5th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORIZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND YOUTOU.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINE and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAINO, Manager.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Peking Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"AFRICA MARU" — TUESDAY, 3rd Sept. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Darben and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamer will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 75 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" — SUNDAY, 26th Aug. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" — October 21st. "CHINA" — September 4th.

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